THE PAPACY.

A HISTORY OF THE PAPACY DURING THE PERIOD OF THE REFORMATION. By M. CREIGHTON, M. A., late Fellow of Merten College, Oxford, Vois. I. and H. Svo, pp. xxiii, 453; 1x, 555. Houghton, Millin & Co.

Mr. Creighton has begun in these two volumes a work which will serve some important uses, though It cannot fulfil the large promise of its title. A history of the Papacy during the period of the Retormation is not easily written. It certately is not to be compassed in the minute and painstaking narrative of the official transactions of the Roman Court with emperors, kings, princes, councils, and petty Italian dakes and conduttieri to which Mr. Creighton has devoted the principal part of his labors. These are only the superficial facts. They seemed momentous to the old chroniclers from whose records our med-ern author has drawn them. But in the perspective of the centuries their value is much better understood. Sometimes they are really of no consequence at all. Sometimes they are significant as Indications of the development of political and social theories, the tendencies of philorophical and religious systems, the growth of doctrine, and the course of popular progress. The day is long passed when the intrigues of courts were considered the essence of history. We have learned to look rather at the changes in society, the crystallization of nationalities, the evolution of ideas. These are the fundamental facts of history. Nowhere, surely, are they more conspicnous than in the parrative of the rule of the l'apacy over the Christian world; and never, in the long course of the Papal dominion, did they assume such an impressive magnitude as during the period of revolution which Mr. Creighton has undertaken to describe. Yet he has deliberate'y omitted from his book all that was best worth teiling. He exhibits neither the condition of the Church, nor the character of the clergy, nor the nature of their ministrations, nor the attitude of the people towards their civil and religious rulers, nor the state of popular education and intelligence. He does not tonen upon the political tendencies which were to have such an influence uron ecclesiastic. I revolt. He only touches, he does not seriously survey, the intellectual movement of which the teachings of Wyclif and the Lollards were the most striking of the early illustrations; and he almost entirely overlooks the counter-movements in the direction at once of renewed loyalty to the Roman see and a rigorous reformation of manners which kept Europe in a ferment for nearly a century before Luther. He seems hardly to appreciate the effect of the rise of the new principle of nationality in weakening the allegiance of men to the Pope as the embodiment of Christian unity. The ecclesiastical discussions which he describes are chiefly about revenues and the power of appointment to sees and benefices; he pays less regard to the doctrinal debates of the time, although they were surely impor-tant in their consequences if not in themselves. He is a clergyman, but he shows an imperfect acquaintance with theological controversies, and his statement of the doctrines of contending parties is sometimes grossly error cous. Nevertheless though his book falls far short of a

History of the Papacy, it contains material which may be of great use in measuring the causes of the Reformation. In spinning his tale of statecraft the author appears to have had in view two importaut struggles-hrst, the struggle for pre-eminence between the Papacy and the general councils, and, secondly, the struggle between Pope and King for supremacy, not in temporal matters—that is another shair-but in church government. Both these contests, which raged violently in the fifteenth century, had a serious effect in preparing men for the great revolt of the sixteenth. Mr. Creighton's handling of them is weak and tentative, and he is not always sure of uis conclusions; but he is to be thanked for marshalling in regular array a great mass of facts of which more philosophical historians will perhaps make better use than has occurred to him. As a Church of England man he looks with favor upon the Erastian principle of the subordina tion of the Church to the temporal power, and he biames the Popes for opposing the nationalization of the churches under the authority of the Crowa; and yet he makes it appear that in every case where this policy was tried (se mean of course every case falling within the scope of these volames, that is down to the year 1464) it aggravated the evils of which its advocates complained. He blames the Popes also for opposing the "conciliar principle"; and yet his volumes are crowded with proofs of the astuteness of the Papal policy, and he closes with a striking picture of the revival of the splender, the authority and the prestige of the Roman see after the attempts to govern the Church by democratic assemblies had been laid aside. In the fifteenth century, he declares, the concillar principle " was set up as a permanent factor in the organization of the Church." This statement will bardly pass. If he means that general councils were then adopted as part of the macainery of church government, the answer is that they were adopted in the first century, and never afterward abangoned. If he means that in the fifteenth century they were raised to a higher authority than the had possessed before and were given full power of teaching and administration, the assertion is much too broad, and the facts cited in these two volumes do not sustain it. The conciliar principle broke down immediately, and Mr. Creighton refers to its failure as an evidence of the impossibility of reforming the Church from the inside. In short, though mos Protestants will accept his conclusions, few will be able to see that he has deduced them from his premises.

The period chosen for the beginning of the survey of the Papacy during the Reformation is the outbreak of the great schism in 1378. The power of the mediaval l'apacy depended largely upon its independence as a temporal monarchy in the city which had been for ages the mistress of the world and when Clement V. in 1305 fled from the disor ders of Italy to the luxurious safety of Avignon, the Church received a severe wound. The remantle city on the Rhoue was not in the kingdom of France, but it lay upon its confines and seemed to nestle in its overspreading shadow. French influence was supreme at the Papal Court. in the contests of Europe the pontiff appeared but too often as a French partisan. Sheltered from the disturbances of Italian factions, leaving the Roman States to the mercy of French governors, and lulled to ignoble repose in the soft perfumed air of Provence, the Papal Curia at Avignon became notorious for luxury, and extravagance, and splendor, and loose living. The "captivity or Avignon" had lasted seventy years when Gregory X1., having visited Rome, died there as he was about to return to the Provençal city. The conclave which assembled for the election of his successor was disturbed by the clamors of the Roman populace, who shouted that there should be no more French Popes; but it does not appear that the choice of the cardinals was really forced, and when Urban VI. was selected all factions loyally accepted the result (1378). It was not antil Urban disappointed the cardinals by showing a will of his own and preferring nard duty in Italy to languid delights in Avignon that the French faction in the Sacred College, sustained by the King of France, the Duke of Anjon and the Angevin Queen of Naples, made a tardy protest against the election on the ground of in timidation, and proceeded to the choice of another pontifi. The agti-Pope thus elected took the name of Clement VII. and established himself at Avignon; and the schism then created lasted through many reigns until it was closed somewhat rudely nearly forty years afterward. It was the civil power, always for political reasons, that upheld the pretenders. The University of Paris, for many generations the foremost defender of the claims of nationality in church government, was unwilling to go so far as to recognize Clement. But the King, Charles V., paid little heed to the scruples of canonists or thelogians in a matter that involved the national dig nity." and he forced the University to assent to a necree which he published in Clement's favor. The Angevin kingdom of Naples tollowed the lead of France; and through the greater part of Europe the sovereigns givided upon political issues and swung their churches this way or that according to their supposed dynastic interests. England adhered to Urban because France sustained Clement. Scotland went over to Clement because England whose favor so great an innovation was made seems obeyed Urban. Hungary followed the Pope be- to have been as bad as possible. Mr. Creighton

cause Naples was one of the sponsors of the anti-Pope. But the vagaries of nationalism aid not stop here. Allegiance lightly given was as lightly taken away. When the evils of the schism began to press, the University of Paris proposed to force both Pope and anti-Pope to abdicate by a general withdrawal of obeuience. For this radical measure it demanded the royal authority. Charles VI. was crazy, but he was sane enough to perceive how assurd and illogical was this scheme propounded by a college of theologians wno taught the supremacy of the Pope and derived their orders from the Roman succession. When Clement died, Charles forbane the card nals at Aviguon to proceed to another election until they heard from him, but they paid no attention to this order, and set up another anti-Pope, Benedict XIII. Benedict quarrelled with the King and the University, and under the sanction of a synod of Paris the allegiance of France was with-drawn from him by a royal order. It was restored by a royal order after five years. It was again withdrawn by royal order after another five years. At one time Charles held a conference with the King of the Romans, Wenzel of Bohemia, to settle the distractions of Christendom. "They were a strange pair for such a purpose-a madman and a drunkard. Charles VI. enjoyed intervals of reason, and, though teeble in mind at all times, was still beloved by his people for his personal kindliness. Wenzel day by day grew more besotted in his vices, and was only able to do business in the morning before he had time to get drunk." The two Kings between them agreed to force the two Popes to resign ; but this was a task beyond their powers. Mr. Creighton intimates that their mistake was in assuming that any formal unity of the Church was necessary or desirable, a judgment which we find it hard to recoucile with his larid descriptions of the miseries of the schism, although to most modern Protestants it will of course seem indisputable.

There is little to attract or interest us in the anti-Popes of Avignon. The legitimate pontiffs at Rome are better worth study. Urban VI. was a remarkable man. He was chosen because the cardinals thought they could rule him. When they had taken bim from his books they found that they had a tyrannical and warlike master. He believed that the first necessity for the restoration or peace to the Church was the re-establishment of the Papal independence, and that independence could only be secured by the consolidation of his power as an Italian sovereign. This object he pursued with a determination which often degenerated into ferocity and a courage which could not aiways be distinguished from recklessness. When the Roman populace rose ngainst bim, he seated himself on his throne and ordered the doors of the Vatican to be thrown open. The mob rushed in. He asked them calmiy what they wanted; and, abashed by his cignity, they retired in peace. He found a remarkable aily in the person of a fervent Italian girl, of humble origin and condition, whose career reminds us in many particulars of that of Joan of Arc. Later generations reverence her under the name of St. Catharine of Siena. Her life was spent in a crusade for the reformation of the Church. Her public activity began during the last years of the captivity of Aviguen. At her call Urban V. was induced to return to Rome, but he uid not remain there.

She went from city to city pleading for peace, and in the discharge of her mission shrank neither from the herce brawls of civic passion nor the coarse bratality of the condottiers camp. Before her eyes floated the vision of a purified and reformed Church of which the restoration of the Fapacy to its original seat was to be at once the symbol and the beginning. Blinded by her enthusiasm, she hailed with delight the accession of Urban VI., and by the side of the violent and vindictive Pope her pare and gentle spirit seems to stand as an angel of light. She did not long survive the disappointment of the selusm, and though she remained constant in her allegiance to Urban VI., his character and actions must have been a perpetual trial to her faith. She died at the age of thirty-three, and the removal of her ladhence for mercy is seen in the increased vindictiveness of Urban's measures.

savage and cruel. "Men said that he was mad, that his head had been turned by his unexpected elevation to the Papacy. In truth Urban VI. is an example of the wild excesses of an adventurous spirit, which had been in early years repressed but not trained by discipline. When he became Pope he wished to compress into a few years the gratification of the desires of a lifetime; he fancied that his office in itself afforded him the means of giving effect to his personal schemes and caprices." This repulsive characterization is justified by what Mr. Creighton tells us of Urban's actions. His whole career is represented as that of a bloodthirsty.

devil-driven tyrant. What, then, are we to think
a reformation of manners. The world looks upon of the following sentence: "His very virtues only him with a kind y eye as the patron and friend of lent intensity to the evil which he wroughe; his scholars, a genial, brilliant, ambitious and imaginapersonal uprightness, straightforwardness and piety tive prince, who tried to fill his states with beauty only tended to give strength to his pride and obstinacy "f The attempt to heal the schism by means of a

cardinals of both obediences was a failure. Neither the true Pope nor the false one assented to this gathering; a very large part of Europe was not represented in it; and when it had decreed the deposition of both pontiffs as heretics and schismatics, and had elected Alexander V., followed after a short interval by John XXIII., it appeared that the net result was to give the Church three heads instead of two. In fact the Council of Piss was radically defective. It had neither the sanction of regularity nor the general assent of Christendom. It did not venture to assert the "conciliar principle' of the subordination of a Pope to a conneil. It attempted a revolution which could only be justified by the subsequent ratification of the Church, and that was never given. The solution was forced at last by the Emperor Sigismund He was a strange reformer. Needy, shifty, adventurous, cruel, sonsual, superb in his pretensions and weak in his resources, he was ambitious of reviving the old glories of the imperial dignity, and in the combinations of European politics he found himself in a position to compel the summoning of a General Council at Constance, and to constitute himself it: protector. John XXIII., who if not the Pope de fure, was the only one of the three claimants who could now be called Pope defacto, was constrained to call this council in 1414 and to preside over its opening. Both his rivals were represented by legates. But all three had lost the respect and obedience of the Church. Joan had been chosen, under French pressure, for military and political reasons, and the aspect of affairs having changed, he was no longer wanted. When the council declared him deposed for misgovernment and immorality, he yielded with the best grace possible. Gregory XII. the survivor or the Roman line, abdicated under slight pressure. Benedict XIII., the Avignoness anti-Pope, was again declared deposed, and passed the rest of his life in obscurity. The prudent noderate and capable Martin V., elected by the cardinals and national deputies, united the claims of all parties, and under his peaceable rule the distracted Church recovered some of its prestige. It is easy to understand how the Papacy must have been weakened by these weary years of scandal and conflict; how popular faith in the authority of the Roman see must have been shaken when nobudy could decide which of two or three quarrelsome and unworthy claimants was entitled to the tiara; how the thought of accepting theological dogmas at the dictation of a libidinous king or a drunken emperor must have lest its strangeness in the course of repeated interventions by the civi power: above all, how fast immorality must have nerensed white religion was prostituted to the ser vice of avarice and ambition, and benefices were filled by adventurers and simontacs. We read with amazement of the character of the throng which came to Constance, to settle at once the dissension n the Church and the secular affairs of Europe Every nation sent not only its theologians but its princes. There were two &r three hundred prelates and over two thousand priests and doctors, and

these were matched by an equal number of knights

and nobles, who brought an endless train of attend-

ants. Among the hundred thousand strangers there

were "fifteen handred prostitutes and fourteen

hundred flute-players, mountebanks and such like." A simple priest like John Hus had a suite of eight

attendants. The organization of the Council was

by nations, and the lower clergy were practically

on an equality with the bishops. This was contrary

to ancient custom, and the reputation of the meu in

quotes a few of the centemporary complaints about clerical idleness, ignorance, luxury and license. A stream can rise no higher than its source, it is not surprising that the ery for a purification of the Church was not answered by such an assembly. The Council before electing a Pope did apply itself with great zeal to the suppression of heresy in Bohemia, and it burned John Hus and Jerome of Prague; but in the work of reform it never got be youd the question of revenues and appointments. Still worse was the Council which met at Basel

few years later, under the reign of Engenius IV. In

this body for the first time we find a distinct as-

sertion of the "conciliar principle" of the superiority of a council to a legitimate and universally recognized Pope. When Engenius attempted to dissolve it, Sigismund forced him to withdraw the bull of dissolution and to recognize the validity of an assembly which arrogated to itself even such distinctive papal functions as the appointment of legates and the granting of indulgences. Eneas Sylvins Piccolomini is one of several writers who give striking descriptions of the composition of this disorderly guthering. "I saw," he writes, "among the bishops and other fathers, cooks and stablemen judging the affairs of the world." When there was a question about removing the Papal see to Avignon, the radical French faction dressed up servants and other creatures of its own and introduced them into the Council to vote. Engenius was engaged at this time in a negotiation for the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches, and just as the arrange ments for healing the great Eastern schism were concluded the Conneil saw fit to create a new Western schism by suspending the Pope from his office and taking all the administrative functions to it self. Only sixteen bishops were present when this was done. Afterward the same faction declared Eugenius deposed, and set up the Duke of Savoy as Pope in his stead. The Duke, who took the name of Felix V., was a layman, and it is related that one of the earliest and most pressing cares or his partisans was to make him shave. After that he took

The conciliar principle having thus ripened, the parallel national principle once more became active. Germany, France and other nations took sides according to their temporary political interests, and changed sides at the will of the civil power. Political intrigues and divisions enatled Eugenius to recover himself; the King of France ferced Feilx :o abdicate; and the Emperor Frederick III. caused the City of Basel to turn the Council out of doors after all the best theologians had fallen away from it; but the last chapters of the narrative now before us show how formidable and lasting were the obstacles placed in the way of peace and reform by the errors of Constance and Basel. Those assemblies started theories of Church government and had not the ability or the courage or the earnestness to settle them. Thus the duty of government was left with the Pope, but it became the fashion of the governed to appeal from his authority to a non-existent council. An attempt of the Cardinal Bishop of Brixen to reform the mogasteries of his diocese was met by an appeal to a future council. An attempt of the Pope to settle a disputed episcopal election at Mainz was met by an appeal to a future council. An attempt by the Pope and the King, to collect tithes from the Freuch clergy for a crusade against the rurks was met by an appeal to a future council. A buil forbidding such appeals was answered by a royal threat to appeal to a future council; and Louis XI, ordered his proctor-general to appeal to a future council if the Pope published any censures upon the royal interference with ecclesiastical

Such was the condition of the Church, eaten by corruption which the faults and errors of its pastors made it seem almost hopeless to combat, entered upon a new era of brief and delusive splen interesting period, and his account of Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) is one of the best parts of his work. But Pins II. was a Pope in whose company it was not easy to be dull. He was in his younger days a choice specimen of the Italian literary adventurer, a travelling wit and scholar, not a great rascal—as raseals ran in those days -but a tree liver, a wit, a gallant. He saw much of foreign countries, of courts, of conneils, and of learned men; and he left a copious record of his observations for the delight of p osterity. He took orders late in life, and after he entered the Church he seems to have conducted himself with decorum. He did a great deal to restore to the Papacy the autocratic character which experience had proved to be estential to its preserand gayety, and at last left the morals of his clergy ne worse than he found them. With the end of his picturesque reign, Mr. Creighton pauses in his council called at Pisa under the auspices of the

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LIVERPOOL, March 8.—12:30 b. m.—Cotton easy: Misding Cpisnos. "pg: Orienas. do. 51:qd. Saics. (0,000 baies including 2,000 baies for speculation and export. Recents 7,000 baies. Including 7,000 Americas. Futures—Cylanas, Low Midding Council 7,000 Americas. Futures—Cylanas, Low Midding charge. March delivery, 500,401 do. April and May delivery, 500,401 do. April and May delivery, 500,401 do. July and August delivery, 500,401 do. July and August futures barely sleasily.

LIVERPOOL March 8.—2,000 p. m.—Cotton—Good Middling Cp.
LAVERPOOL March 8.—2,000 p. m.—Cotton—Fib. 201,401.

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LIVERPOOL, March B-4:20 p.m.—Cotton—Futurea—Uplands.
LOW Mindring clause, April and May de ivery, abach, do.
Amy and June delivery, abach, do. October and November
delivery, 55-ad.

CHARLEATON. March S.—Cotton st-ady; Midding, 10c
LOW Midding, 19c.; Good Ordinary, 19c; net receives, 1457
bases; gross, 1,437 bales; saics, 2,500 bases; exports to
the Continent, 4,300 bales; to Great Britain, 2,900 bases,
to France. — baies; constwise, 1,240 bases; stock, 56,650
bates. to Prince. — baies: constwace, 1,240 baies; stock, 50,050 baies.

GALVESTON, March 9 —Cotton steaty; Middling, 93cc; Low Middling, 93cc; Low Middling, 93cc; Low Daies gross, 2,457 baies exports to creat Britain, baies; to France. — bales to the Contament, — baies to the Chiannel, — bales coastwace, 704 baies; saies, 10,77 baies; slock, 76,560 baies; saies, 10,77 baies; slock, 76,560 baies; saies, 8,607 baies; slock, 76,560 baies; seady, Middling, 95c.; Low Middling, 95c.; Coastwace, 10,750 baies; slock, 2,70,500 baies; exports to France. — to the Continent, 8,728 baies; coastwise. — baies; also coastwise. — baies; slock, 375,567 baies. EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Wool, Sales.

London, March S.—The following are the wool sales of Wednesday in detail: 5,327 banes Fort Philip—Fleece, is, 6d. 338, 4d.; treasy, 6d.,4d.s. 8d.; Locks and Pleece, 4d.3d.; 7.5d.; Lambs, is, 4.5d. 22s. 4.5d.; Sogured, 1.5d. 21s. 2d.; 2,789 bales Cape—Scoured, 9d. 3d. 18, 14,93 bales Acelaide—Grossy, 6d. 4s. 1d.; 1,315 bales New-Zealand—Scoured, 10d. 4d.s. 2d.; Creasy, 6d. 4l.s. 3d.; Locks and Pleece, 6d. 3l.s. 3d.; 1,015 bales New-South Wales, Queensland and Sydney—Scoured, 10d. 4d. 2s. 4d.; Locks and Pleece, 6d. 3l.s. 10d.; Lambs, Scoured, 1s, 7.5d. 3l.; 1.14d. 8,900 bales of Port Philip and Sydney were disposed of to-day.

The market was fairly animated.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE, Per North River, Vessels and Railroads,

NEW-YORK. Thursday, March 8, 1893. 

GENERAL MARKET REPORT. NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 8, 1883.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged, COFFEE—Rio on the spot quiet at 94c. for Fair cargoes; options quiet but steady; sales, 15,250 bars No. 7 at 7.34c. for March, 7.4 @7.50c. for April, 7.65@7.70c. for May, 7.85@7.90c. for June, 8.06c. for July, 8.25@3.30c. for October, and 8.60c. for December, delivered, on contracts, 2,750 bags; closing prices here; January, 8.40@8.60c.; Petervard, 7.70c.; June, 7.55@7.90c., July, 7.96@5.95c., August, 8.47.00c. May, 7.56. @8.2.cc.; September, 8.10@8.20c.; October, 8.20@8.35c.; November, 8.30@8.40c.; December, 8.40@8.60c. Mild grades quiet and steady.

ber, and 8.50e, for December, denivered, on contracts, 2,700 bags, riconing prizes neier 3 January, 8.4002,80e, February, 17, 1701, June, 7.8507,190e, July, 7.9508,50e, Angust, 8.10 w88.20e; Seprember, 8.1008,20e; Cotober, 8.2008,836e; November, 8.8008,40e; December, 8.4008,00e, Mild grades quiet and scady.

COPTON—Superior of the state evening, neieding 30d oales for expert, 750 bales for state, 100 bales in seady, unchanned and quiet, sales, 100 bales for state, 100 bales, 100 bales,

BEERBOHM'S LONDON CABLEGRAM OF THE STH INST. REPORTS QUANTITY OF GRAIN ON PASSAGE AS FOR

HOPS—Quiet but about steady. Choice New State, 88 d 10c, other g ades, 80 des e., 1 carlings, 70 d75c. 1 AY AND STRAW-Sap these tibered and trade moderate; prices are about steady. We quote Hay—Medium to Prime firmothy. 6 d85c. Ship ing tirades 60c. Clovet. 5 d-0c. but quiet. Copper negrecon. Lead unchanged. Species.

2001ASSES—New-Orleans, 35 x 60c, with a better trade within a day or two; sales teday 300 bbs. Foreign steady but quiet; 3 x 30c, 107 outlest.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Purpentine duil and lower; the weatness was manify due to an increase in the receipts to-day to 175 bbs. 7 to this, so dat 50 bs, and there were rumors of sales at 6c. Rosin steady but quiet; about 600 obs. Strained sold at \$1 6a. Pitch in small lots quoted at \$2; Tar in the same way \$2.75 cms.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Mere doing in grain on berth, other wise quiet, ranes were.

LIVERPOOLASIGNA. 4.000 bush.

sin 25......BEEF has a slow inquiry, prices unsettled and decining. Plain Meas. \$11 0.05451 25; Extra Mess, \$12.0545. Packet, \$14 50.0515 25; City Extra India Mess, in tes, \$25.05. BEEF has been in request, and quoted very strantation of the price of t

TALLOW—Pirm and quiet; Prime City, 81,898'ac.; sales 42,000 h., \$1,898'ac.;

LIVE STOCK MARKET. LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK. March S.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day were 8 cars or 167 head—all at Jersey City. Total for past five days, 9.149 head, acainst 9.494 for the corresponding 4ve days less week. In addition to the fresh receipts, there were about 20 cars in the yards which remained unsold at the close yesterday. The feeting this morning was decidedly firmer, and reports received up to a late hour do not indicate a very heavy supply for to-morrow's markets, and drovers are confidens that prices will be higher than on any day during the past three weeks. The few sales made to-day include Common Oxen at 10½2114c, 56 fb, and Ordinary to Prime Steers at 112122c 56 fb, 57 b. The Dressed Beef market had a better tone, and, while the movement was by no means brisk, yet the feeling was firmer, and dealers anticipate a good trade during the balance of the present week. City Dressed Beef sold 92 fb, 4c or p. and Western do, at 7½ yebc, per fb, and Western do, at 7½ yebc, per fb. Shlyments to-day: 70 Lave Cattle per steamer Castle Eden and 314 do per steamer St. Ronan, all for M. Goldsmith.

Sales—J. Shamberg sold for Shamberg & Co.; 50 filling is Steers, 1.273 fb, at 112c, 75 fb, and 17 d, 1,144 fb, at 11c. 56 B.

Sherman & Culver sold on commission: 16 Ohio Steers, 1,692 B. at 12 5c, 57 B; 14 do, 1,332 B. at 12c, 16 do, 1,283 B. at 12c, 36 B; 8 do, 1,340 B. at 11 3c; 16 Michigan Oxen, 1,709 B. at 10 5c; 8 do, 1,342 B. at 10 3c, 55 B; 11 do, 1,624 B. at 11c, 55 B; less \$1 per head; 3 do, 1,498 B. at 11c; 2 do, 1,825 B. at 11 4c; 2 do, 1,410 B. at 12c; 6 Buils, 1,966 B. at 26 de, 2 do, 1,410 B. at 12c; 6 Buils, 1,966 B. at 10 3c; 16 B. at 11 3c; 56 B. at 11 3c;

at 10-3c per 1b.

Everit & Co. sold: 15 Veals, various weights, at 10@10-3c.

Halienbeck & Davis sold: 26 Veals, 146 lb, at 10c, and 1 do, 120 lb, at 9c.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts to-day were 40 cars, or 7.44: head-22 cars at 60th-st, and 18 cars at fersey City. Total for pust five days, 23,005 head, against 24,471 for corress ouding five days last week. Prime Lambs and heavy Sheep satisable far export were in fair demand, but the commoner grades of stock were neglected and had to be sold at reduced prices. About 9 cars of sheep rem fined mosoid at a late hear and were not filely to be closed out to day. The sales included Common to Prime Sheep at \$5.70 % for 15 per 100 fb, and Ordinary to Cholee Lambs at 53,26 % per 1b. Messrs. D. Toffer & 1.0. p. 1d \$7.00 for a car of Extra Sheep for shipment to England on the steamer Spain, and Major Holls paid 7 % for 150 Extra State Sheep for Mr. Eastman's export trade. About 50 Spring 1 ams from Mount Holly were sold in Washington Market at \$5.00 % for Mr. Eastman's export trade. About 50 Spring 1 ams from Mount Holly were sold in Washington Market at \$5.00 % for Mr. Eastman's export 11-2c per lb.

Sales at 60th-st.—Dillenback & Dewey sold: 62 State Lambs. 80 lb, at 8c; 112 state Sheep, 98 lb, at 6 % c, 190 Western of 10 fb, at 74c; 400 do, 39 lb, at 6 % c, 190 Western on state Lambs. 65 lb at 7-5c.

Hallenbeck & Davis sold: 245 State Lambs, 77 lb, at 84c; 26 do, 70 fb, at 8c; 25 do (Common), 56 lb, at 6 % c, 190 Western Sheep, 113 lb, at 74c; 300 do, 106 lb, at 7-2c. 13c do, 95 lb, at 6 % c, 137 do, 95 lb From Mount Holly, at from 85 to \$10 per head.

SWINE-Receipts to-day were 20 cars, or 2,837 head-12 cars at Jersey City and 8 cars at 40th-st, Market firm for Live Hogs at \$7 15 2 57 60 per 100 fb. No Live Hogs on sale except 32 cad of State Figs, 101 fb, which were sold by Hablenbeck & Davis, at 7 ½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. Fair to Good Western Sheep, \$5.40%\$ 80; Choice to Fancy, \$5.90%36 60; Common, \$4.50%\$5.50; Western Lambs, \$5.00% 187. Hogs — Receipts to-day, \$5.000 head; total for the week thus far, 25.00 head; for same time last week, 22.000 head; consigned through, \$6.000 are defining very light, owing to the trains being late; demand fair and market firm; sales, Good to Choice YO'KER'S, \$7.40%\$7.50 Good Butchers and Mediums, \$7.60%\$7.70; na Good tieavy here, Plys. \$7.75%\$7. GHICAGO, March S.—Hogs.—Receipta, 4,500 head; shipments, 3.00; Shippins and Export grades in good demand and for higher through and Export grades in good demand and for higher through and Export grades in good demand and for higher through and Export grades in good demand and for higher through and \$1.000 head; imperts at \$2.80 \$84.00 for Common to Choice shippers, \$4.40 \$85.20.

\*\*Continue Receipta, 9,000 head; shipments, 9,000 head; market's easy and unchanged; offerings light, demand good; shippers the principal buyers, quality poor, Good to Fancy Heavy Packing and shipping \$7.35 \$67.50. Common to Choice Light, \$6.70 \$7.20, Mixed Packing, \$6.75 \$87.25; Skips, \$5.000 to Fair to Good.

\*\*Ships, \$5.000 to Fair to Good.

\*\*Ships, \$5.000 \$1.000 head; shippers, Common to Prime Natives, \$4.280, mostly \$5.30 \$25.00. Mixed Packing, \$6.75 \$87.25; \$7.200 head; shippers, \$6.000 head; shipping, \$6.000 head; s

STATE OF TRADE. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cotton quiet: Middings, 10kg
Plour strady; Howard Streets and Western Superhne, \$3 50 \$
\$4 25; do Extra, \$4 37 35 50 b, do, Family, \$9/28 53. City
Mills Super, \$3 59/98 4 25; do Extra, \$4 50 9 56 50; do, Rto
Brands, \$6 25 9 5 50; Patanseo, Family, \$9/38 53. City
Mills Super, \$3 59/98 4 25; do, Extra, \$4 50 9 56 50; do, Rto
Brands, \$6 25 9 50; Patanseo, Family, \$9/38 53.

Southern Roal, \$1 20 9 12; 30, 2 Western Winter Red
snot, \$1 19 14 March, \$1 19 14 20; Cora—Southern
White, \$8c; do Yeslow, \$81; Western Mixed, snot, 68 5c;
March, 68 16; Oats firm—Southern, 53 35 50; Cora—Southern
White, 50 4 50 50; do, Mixed, 63 5c; Pennsylvann, \$3 50 50; Rye firm; 73 37 56; Hay steady; Prine to Choice Pennsylvann,
82 00.3 Balkimeata, Shoulders, \$3 41 10; Clear Rib
Sides, packed, \$4 21 10; Bacon—Shouders, \$9 40; Clear
Rib Sides, packed, \$4 21 10; Bacon—Shouders, \$9 40; Clear
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Rib Sides, packed, \$4 21 20; Bacon—Shouders, \$1 20; Clear
Rib Sides, \$1 20; March Sides, \$1 10; Bacon—Shouders, \$1 20; Sagan—A\*
Soft,9c, Coupoer, Refined, 16 4c, Whisker, \$1 19; Cora
Steady with a fair demand sales, 10 cars Sample Western as
6 5c, Oats active and, a shade higher; sales, 400 bush,
White, \$1 10; Lard—Rib Rib Sides, Bacon—Shouder, \$1 10; Cora
Steady with a fair demand sales, 10 cars Sample Western as
6 5c, Oats active and, a shade higher; sales, 400 bush,
White, \$1 10; Cora
Steady with a fair demand sales, 10 cars Sample Western as
6

steady with a fair demand sales, 10 cars Sample Western at the dee, Oats active and, a shade higher; sales, 400 bush, White, 51c; 1 car de, 54c. Mixed Western quoted at 45½, 24de; No. 2 Mixed Western, 40. Barley quiet; Canada, 81; Choice, 95c; State, 95c. Railroad freights to New York, Wheat, De; Corn, 85c. Oats, See, Railroad receipts—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bush. Corn, 65c. 000 bush. Oats, 13,000 ouch.; Barley, 500 bush.; Corn, 65c. 000 bush.; Oats, 13,000 ouch.; Barley, 50 bush.; Corn, 25c. 000 bush.; Chick, 50 ouch; Rye, 4,000 bush.

Chicago, March S—Regular wheat opened weaker, declines 4g-5c., tallied ic and closed 5c. higher than yesteriary sales at 81 of 2,481 of 82 March; 810 & 485; 00%; A pril; 51 134; 851 144 May; 81 155; 82 144 June; White, A pril; 51 134; 851 144 May; 81 155; 82 144 June; 10 for low were soil, 000 cochined 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, 4c. bigher control 5c., occined 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 1c. and closed 5c. de, bigher control 5c., advanced 5c., nuteti Common and Light \$3 00-8, 30; Packing and Butchers, \$985 ard 05. Receipts, \$70 bead; Suppments, 1,040 bead; Philabelphia, March S.—Plour Birm and in good demand. Western Satisfacts \$3.20; Minnesota do, clear, \$5.00; Western Satisfacts, \$5.20; Minnesota do, clear, \$5.00; Western Satisfacts, \$7.50. Core Mean nominal, \$3.75. Wheat - No. 2 ded March, \$1.20, Rye—Entirely nominal. Curn—Sail Mixed, track and grain deepet. Glear No. 3, grain depoi, 63c. Oats—No. 2 Mixed, 53c. No. 3, White, \$945c; No. 2 ded, 55bc. Provisions—Beat, Clear City Meas, per 901. \$10 00; do. Packets, \$15.00; do. No. 1. \$14.00 Beat Hams, \$21.00, \$2523.00; India Mess, \$15.00. Pork—Mess, \$451.75; Prime, \$18.00.9\$ \$155.00. Hams—Smoked, 00.44c; do saityeters 12-beat, 8moked Sides, 12c. do sait, 10-qea shoulders in dry sait, \$40.00. Mess, \$40.00 do, steam, \$1.50.00 do, steam, \$1.50.00

Southern, 18 & 190; Limed, 16 & 17c.

Rifers—Demand fair; prices steady; Lonisiana and Carolina
A & B 7c.

SEEDS—Steady and moderately active: Clover, 13 \( \phi \) 14 \( \phi \) 15c.

SEEDS—Steady and moderately active: Clover, 13 \( \phi \) 24 \( \phi \) 15c.

ST Lours, March 8.—Fiour steady; Family, \$4 \( \phi \) 25c.

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ST Lours, March 9.—Fiour steady; Family, \$4 \( \phi \) 25c.

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ST Lours, March 8.—Fiour steady; Family, \$4 \( \phi \) 25c.

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ST Lours, March 9.—Fiour steady; Family, \$4 \( \phi \) 25c.

ST Lours, March 9.—Fiour steady; Family, \$4 \( \phi \) 35c.

ST Lours, Marc